

2012 TEXAS STATE JUNIOR CLASSICAL LEAGUE
READING COMPREHENSION LEVEL II TEST

Directions: Read the passages carefully for comprehension. Answer the questions according to what is stated or implied in the passage. Mark the letter of the best answer on your scantron. Questions 1-21 refer to the first passage, "Pliny and the Christians," and questions 22-36 plus the tiebreakers refer to the second passage, "Androcles and the Lion."

Pliny and the Christians

While Pliny the Younger was serving as governor of Bithynia, he had to deal with the problem of Christians refusing to worship the emperor.

C. Plīnius, dum provinciam Bithyniam administrat, Traianum imperatorem per multās epistolās consulēbat; quārum una ad nos maxime pertinent quod multa de Christianīs docet. Haec fere scripsit Plīnius:

“Mos est mihi, domine, omnia de quibus dubito ad tē referre, ut mē cunctantem regas vel ignorantem instruas. Itaque nunc de Christianīs ad tē scribo, quorum in hāc provinciā magnus est numerus. Interim ne mihi ipsī consilium deesse videātur, in eīs qui ad mē deferēbantur hunc sum secūtus modum. ‘Estisne Christianī?’ rogāvī. Eōs qui confessi sunt iterum rogāvī, poenās minātus sum; omnēs qui de sententiā nōn discesserunt, ad supplicium trahī iussī; putavī enim constantiam certe eōrum dignam esse suppliciō. Fuērunt aliī eiusdem opinionis quōs, quod civēs Romanī erant, nōn ipse in iudicium vocavī sed Romam misī.”

-adapted from *Civis Romanus* by Cobban and Colebourne, 1971

1. What does *C.* stand for in line 1? (A) centum (B) Gaius (C) circa (D) Caeso
2. *Quem Plīnius consulēbat* (lines 1-2)?
(A) Trajan (B) the emperor (C) both A and B (D) neither A nor B
3. How was Pliny communicating? (lines 1-2) (A) by speaking loudly
(B) through messengers (C) through letters (D) through a translator
4. What is taught by this communication? (lines 2-3)
(A) communication could be difficult in ancient times
(B) only information that pertains to Pliny
(C) much about the Christians (D) everything about Trajan
5. What tense is *scripsit* (line 3) ? (A) present (B) perfect
(C) pluperfect (D) future perfect
6. What case is *omnia* (line 4) ? (A) nominative (B) genitive
(C) accusative (D) ablative
7. What is the best translation for *referre*? (line 4) (A) to refer
(B) am referring (C) is referring (D) referred

8. The participle *cunctantem* (line 4) is modifying (A) *tē* (B) *mē*
(C) *regas* (D) *ignorantem*
9. The best translation for *cunctantem* (line 4) is (A) delaying (B) having delayed
(C) having been delayed (D) they delayed
10. Why is Pliny sending this information (lines 4-5)? (A) to be instructed
(B) to inform the leader (C) to direct the reader (D) for no reason
11. What is the best translation for *Christianīs* (line 5)?
(A) to the Christians (B) with the Christians
(C) by the Christians (D) about the Christians
12. *Suntne multī Christianī in provinciā ubi Plinius est?* (lines 5-6)
(A) Ita vero (B) Minime
13. *prō līneā VI, quō cāsū est “ipsī”?* (A) *ablātīvō* (B) *accūsātīvō*
(C) *datīvō* (D) *genitīvō*
14. What is the main verb of the sentence from *Interim* through *modum* in lines 6-7? (A) *videātur* (B) *deferēbantur* (C) *sum* (D) *sum secūtus*
15. What does Pliny ask first? (line 7)
(A) Are you a Christian? (B) Are you Christians?
(C) Will you be Christians? (D) Were you a Christian?
16. What pair of words in the second paragraph are basically synonyms?
(A) *rogāvī* and *confessī* (B) *trahī* and *iussī*
(C) *poenās* and *supplicium* (D) *confessī sunt* and *minātus sum*
17. How were those who confessed treated? (lines 7-10) (A) without thought
(B) kindly (C) They were sent to jail. (D) They were punished.
18. *prō līneā X, quō cāsū est “eiusdem”?* (A) *ablātīvō* (B) *accūsātīvō*
(C) *datīvō* (D) *genitīvō*
19. What kept some from receiving the same treatment? (line 10)
(A) They were Roman citizens. (B) They refused to answer.
(C) They were innocent. (D) They had appealed to the emperor.
20. What did Pliny do with the ones who received different treatment? (lines 10-11)
(A) dragged them into court (B) ordered them to return (C) fined them
(D) sent them to Rome
21. What use of the accusative case is “*Romam*”? (line 11) (A) direct object
(B) place to which (C) place from which (D) object of preposition

Androcles and the Lion

Apion scripsit se neque audivisse neque legisse haec sed se ipsum vidisse in urbe Romae oculis suis. Dixit, "In Circu Maximo pugna bestiarum populo dabatur. Multi spectatores erant quod maxima pars Romanorum malebant ludos inter homines et bestiae. Cum Romae essem, spectator horum ludorum fui. Ibi multa animalia incredibili magnitudine erant. Sed praeter omnia alia, magnitudine leonum fuit admiratiioni et unus maxime omnes ceteros superavit. Is unus leo impetu corporis et terrifico fremitu animos oculosque in se verterat, et totum vulgus spectatorum eum spectabat.

Servus, cui Androclus nomen fuit, introductus erat inter complures ceteros. Androclus minimus e servis erat et multi spectatores eum riserunt. Ille leo ubi servum vidit subito stetit et tum placide ad hominem accedit. Tum caudam more amantium animalium movet et tangit lingua sua manus hominis qui magnopere perterritus. Omnes spectatores tacite sedebant et mirabantur. Dator ludorum decrevit Androclum manumitti et leonem quoque liberatum iri.

-adapted from *Amsco Latin Two Years* by Freundlich, 1966, and *Noctes Atticae*, Book V by Aulus Gellius

22. How did Apion know about these events?
 (A) He read about them. (B) He was told about them.
 (C) His friend wrote to him about them. (D) He saw them himself.
23. According to line 1, Apion: (A) Had never heard these things.
 (B) Had never seen these things. (C) Both A and B. (D) Neither A nor B.
24. *Ubi haec vidit Apion?* (A) *Cum oculis suis* (B) *In urbe Romae*
 (C) *In Africa* (D) *In Circu Gaii Nerone*
25. What happened in the Circus? (A) Games were given.
 (B) There was a naval battle.
 (C) Apion was forced to fight.
 (D) There was an oration.
26. Specifically, the games centered around:
 (A) animal fights
 (B) chariot fights
 (C) prisoners of war
 (D) slave gladiators
27. Why were there so many spectators? (A) Because the games were very lavish.
 (B) Because many Romans preferred games between men and beasts.
 (C) Because many Romans disliked games between men and beasts.
 (D) Because the giver of the games was a well-known Roman.

28. The best translation of, "Cum...fui."
- (A) I was with Romans, so I was a spectator at these games.
 - (B) Since I was in Rome, I was a spectator of these games.
 - (C) When I was in Rome, the spectator was at the games.
 - (D) Although I was in Rome, the games were not watched.
29. Quid erat in multitudo?
- (A) Multī servī
 - (B) Pauca animalia
 - (C) Multa animalia
 - (D) milites
30. Verum aut Falsum: Plurēs leonēs sunt quam alia animalia.
- (A) Verum
 - (B) Falsum
31. What is true of one of the lions?
- (A) He stood out from the rest.
 - (B) He was smaller than the rest.
 - (C) He defeated all the others.
 - (D) He couldn't roar.
32. What was the name of the slave?
- (A) Androclus
 - (B) Apion
 - (C) his name wasn't given
 - (D) Leo
33. Qualis vir erat servus?
- (A) Minimus
 - (B) Maximus
 - (C) Fortis
 - (D) Callidus
34. Quid erat responsum spectatorum de hōc servo?
- (A) Eum plausērunt.
 - (B) Eum laudavērunt.
 - (C) Eum risērunt.
 - (D) Eum vituperavērunt.

35. What was the crowd's response to the lion?

- (A) Everyone cheered for the lion.
- (B) Everyone watched the lion.
- (C) Everyone fled the Circus.
- (D) none of the above

36. What happened when the lion saw the slave?

- (A) He stood and fled.
- (B) He killed the slave.
- (C) He stood and attacked with a roar.
- (D) He stood and calmly approached the slave.

TIEBREAKERS: Place your answers in spaces 96-100 on your scantron.

96. What did the lion do next?

- (A) Moved his tail like an animal lover.
- (B) Licked the slave's hand.
- (C) both A and B
- (D) neither A nor B

97. What was the slave's response?

- (A) He laughed.
- (B) He was terrified
- (C) He fled.
- (D) He screamed.

98. What did the spectators do?

- (A) Stood and cheered.
- (B) Screamed and ran.
- (C) Laughed and pointed.
- (D) Sat and were amazed.

99. Quid accidit Androclō?

- (A) Dator ludōrum eum necavit.
- (B) Dator ludōrum eum manumissit.
- (C) Dator ludōrum eum decrevit.
- (D) Dator ludōrum eum ēmit.

100. What was the fate of the lion?

- (A) The giver of the games said he would have to fight again.
- (B) The giver of the games said he would be sold.
- (C) The giver of the games said he would be set free.
- (D) The giver of the games said he would be killed.